

Better health through less healthcare; a systemic approach

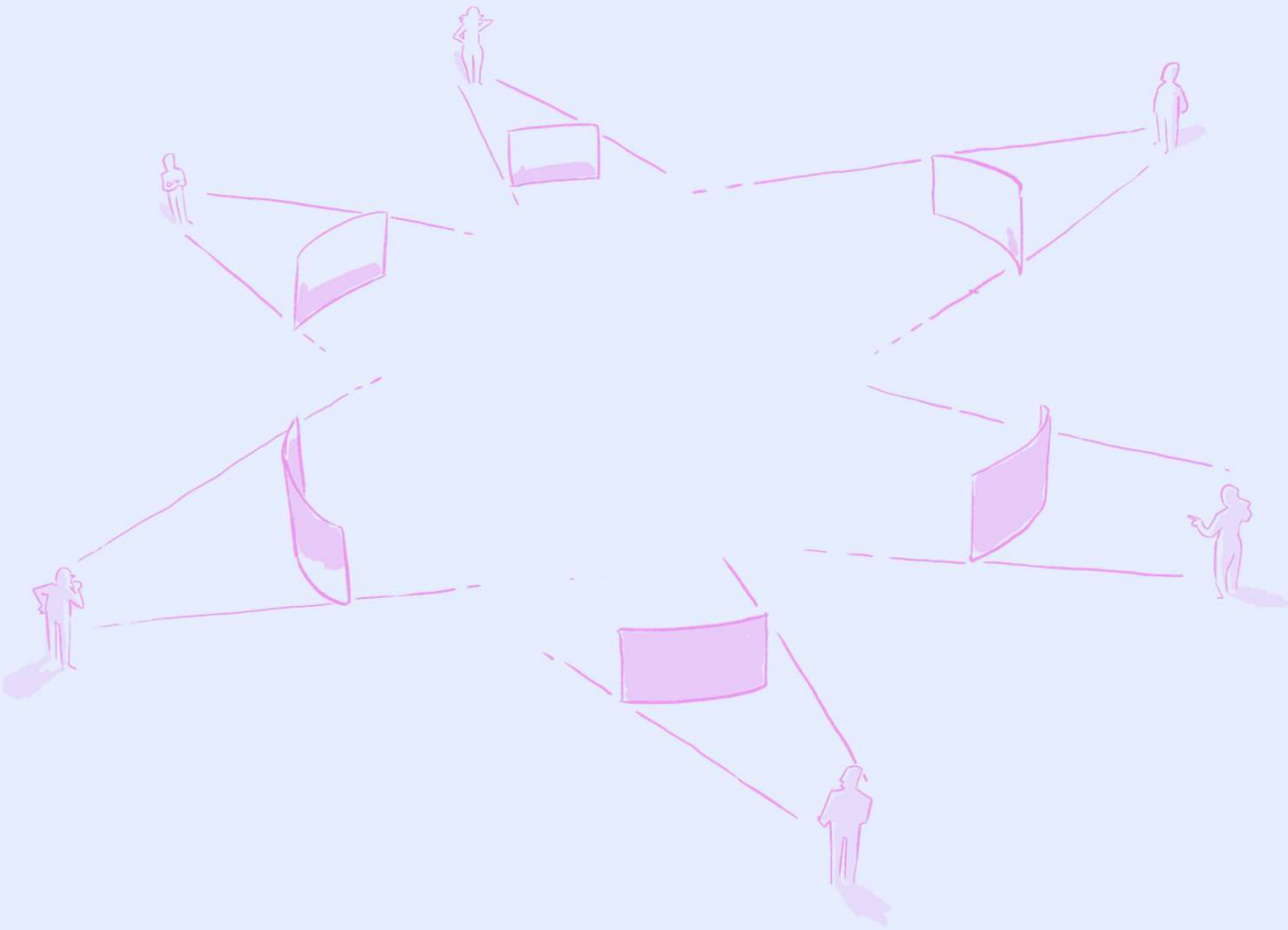
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23-07-2024

Alan Turing Institute
AI for Multiple Long-term Conditions
AIM RSF



Complex systems

- Non-linear
- Nested systems
- Self-organization
- Feedback loops
- Unpredictable



Integrating perspectives

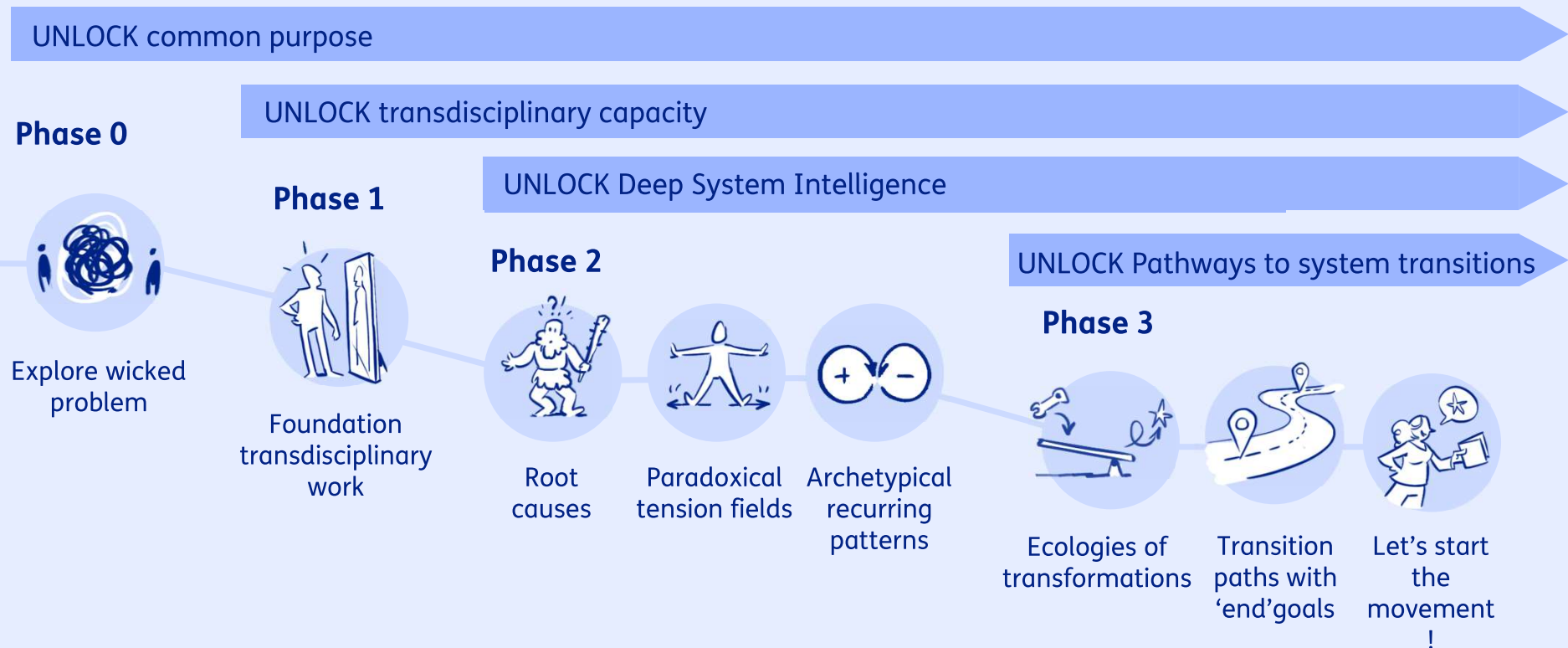
Perspective = Angle + Lens



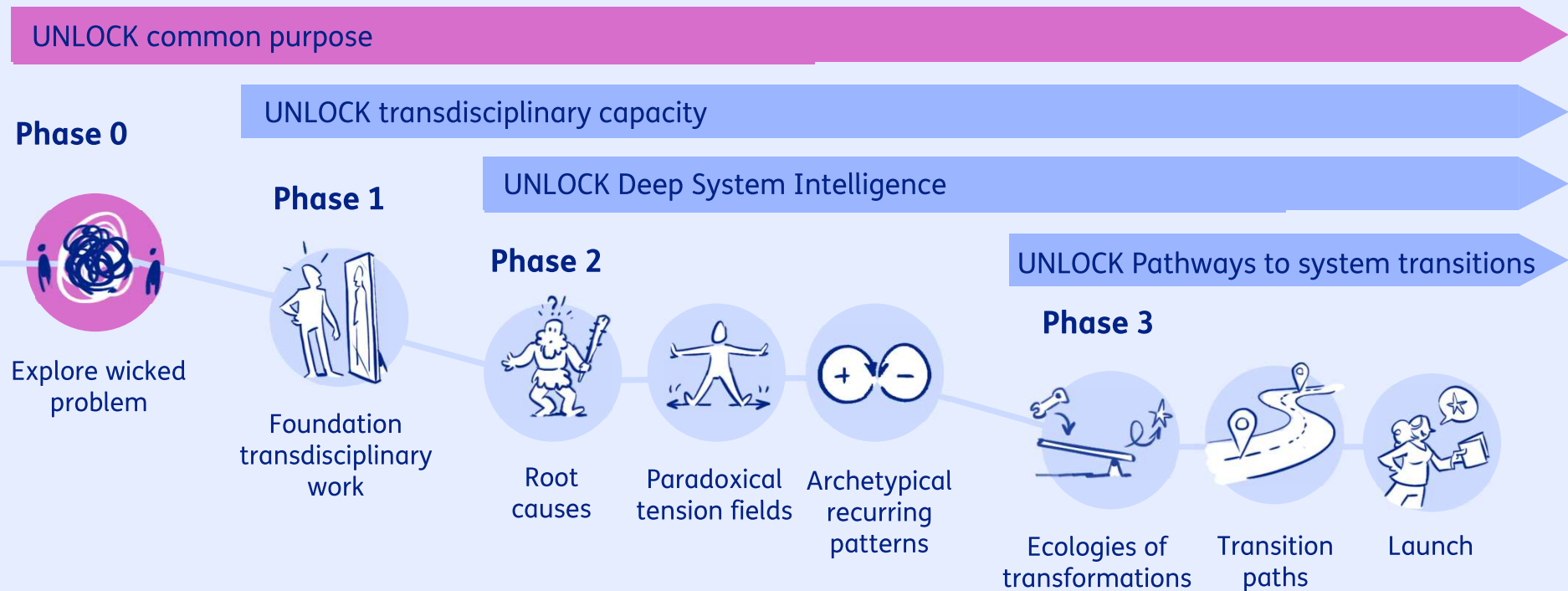
**“Don’t look at the world,
Look at your **lens**.”**

Edward W. Said in ‘Orientalism’

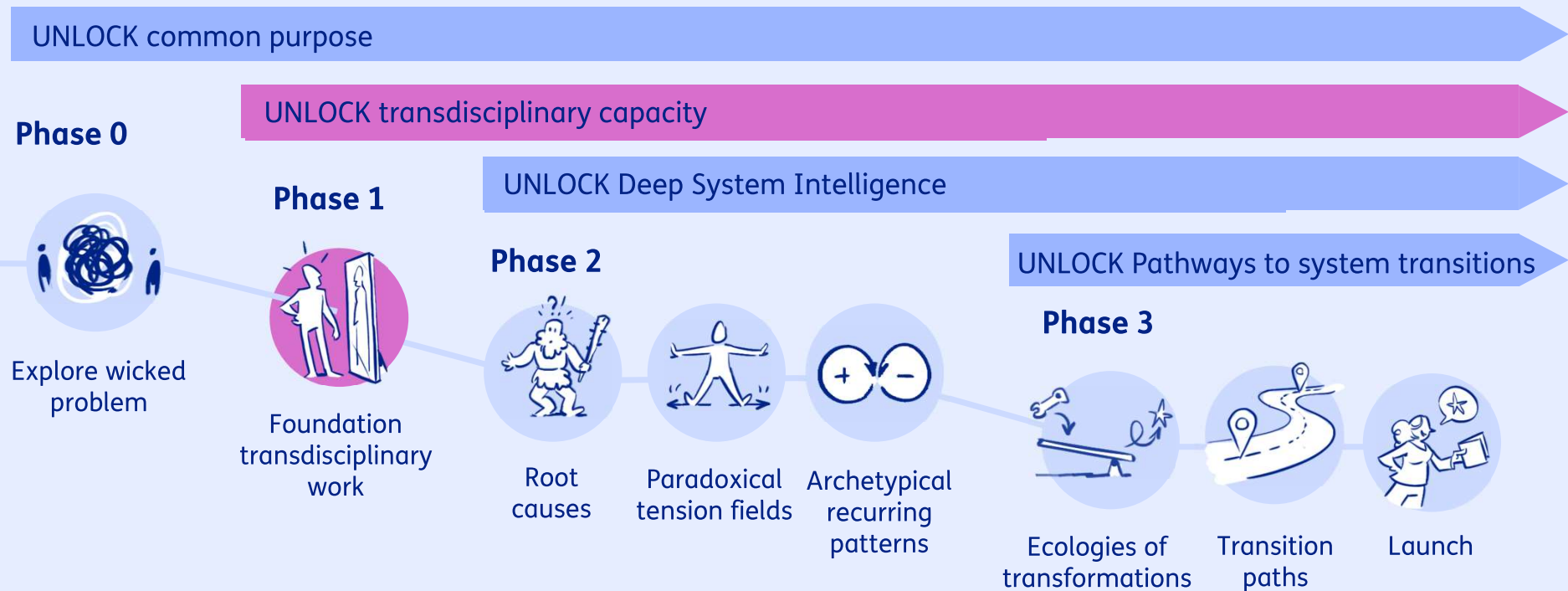
Unlock process



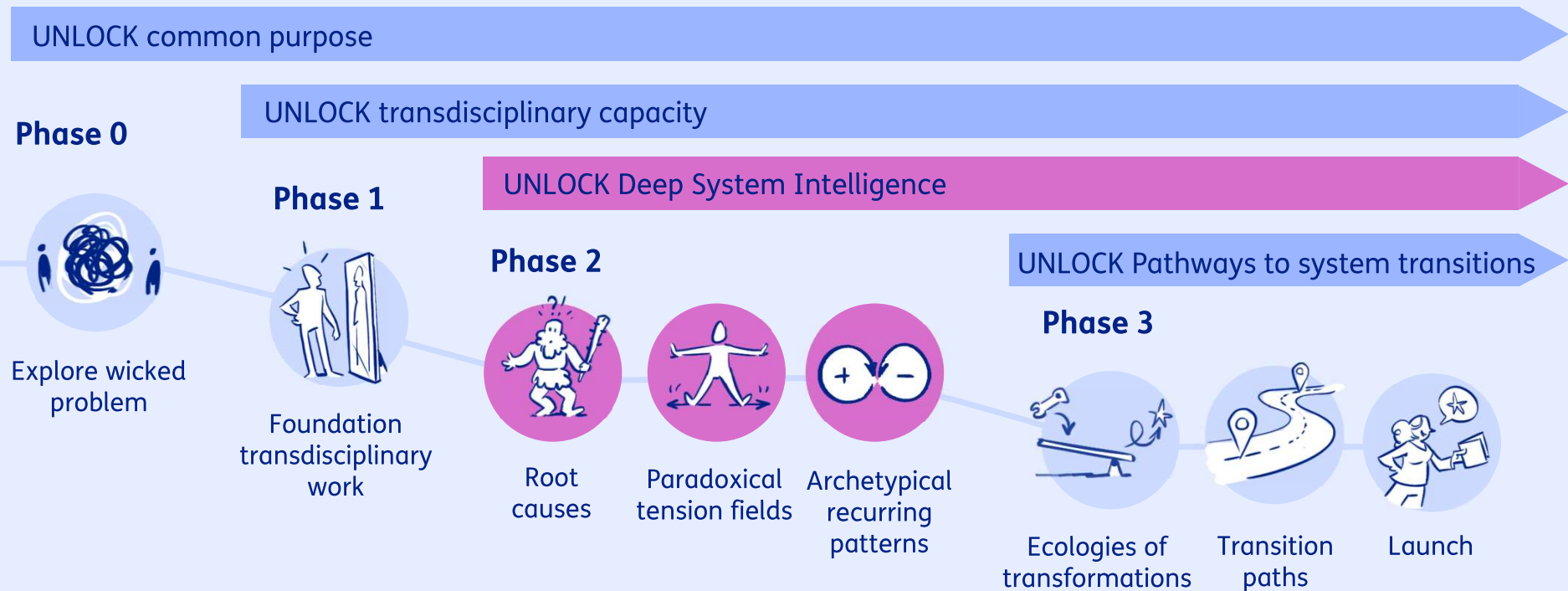
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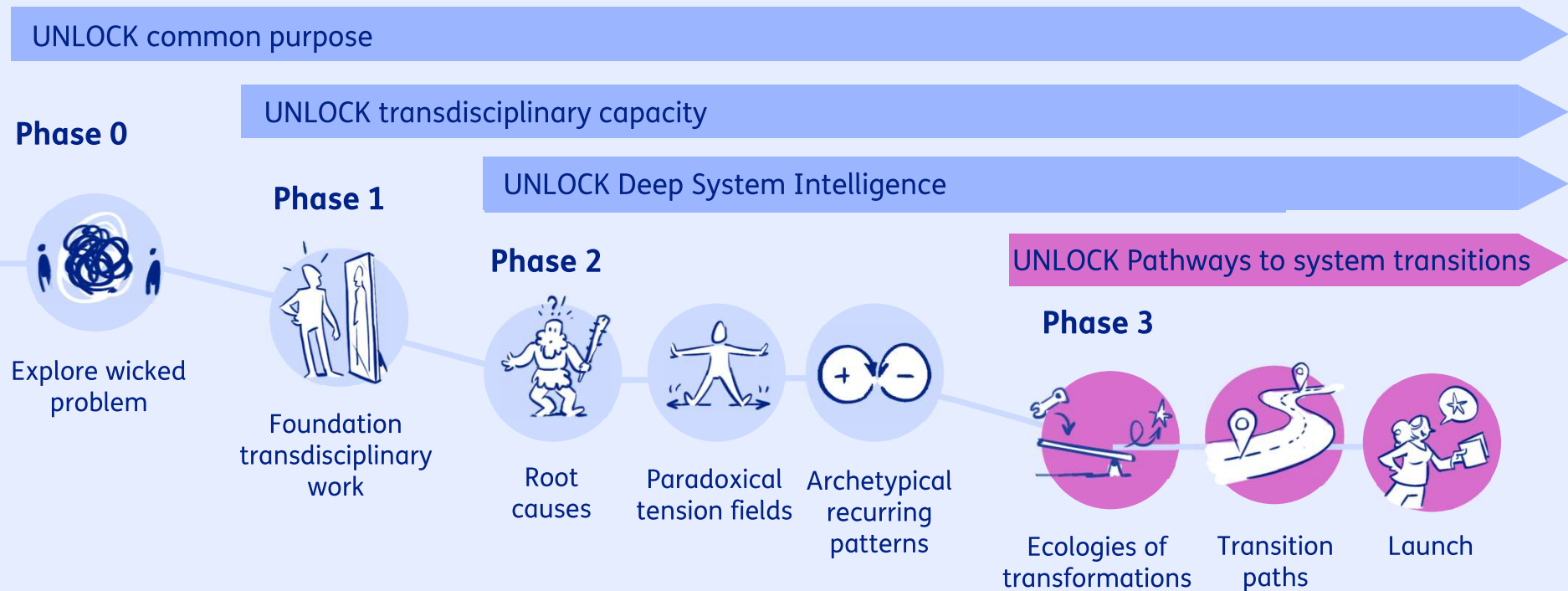
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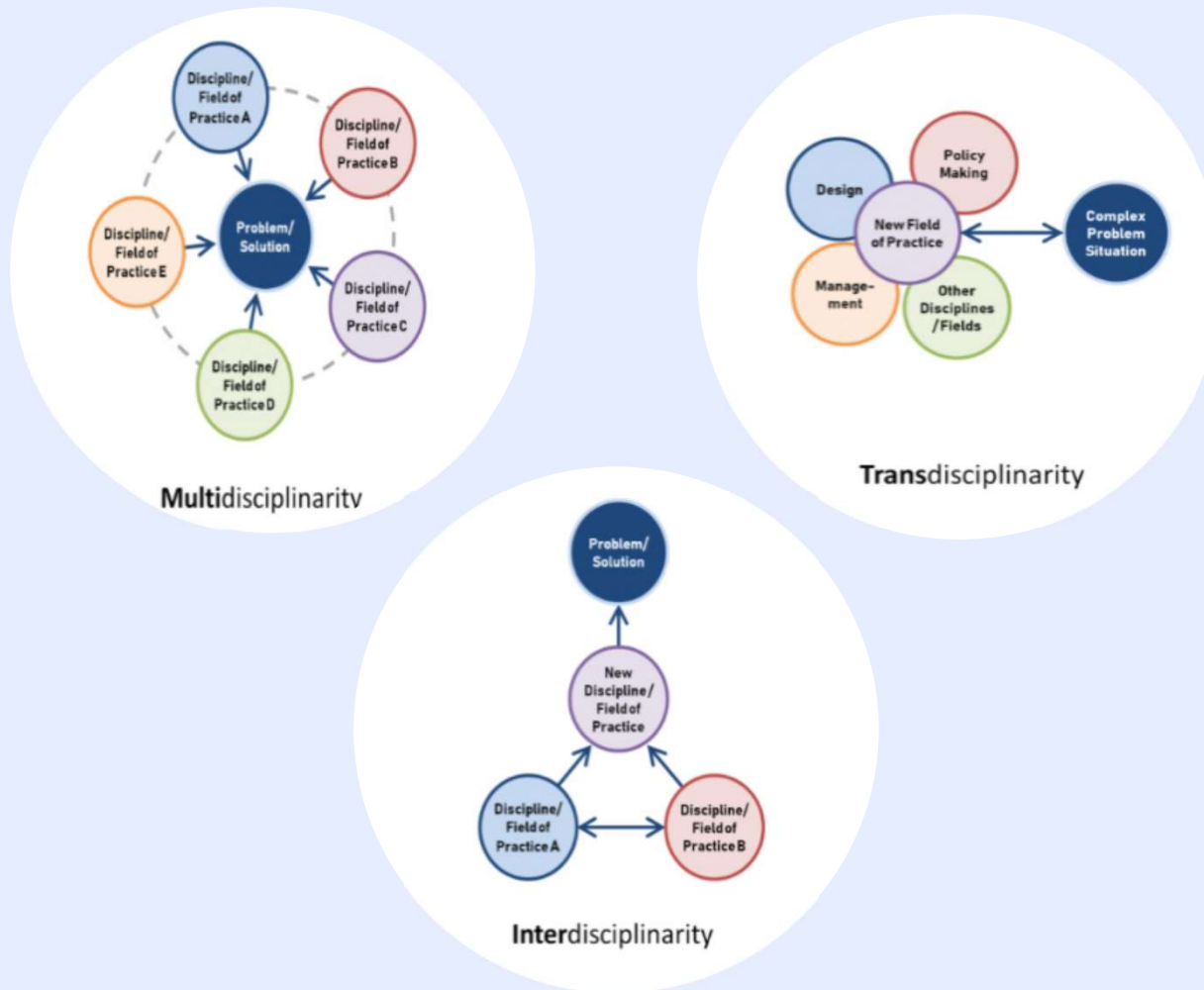


Unlock process





- 8-12 experts
- Large diversity of perspectives
- Selection in advance based on profile
- 8-12 days in 2-3 months
- System practitioner & system team coach lead the table
- Content & interaction: System focused work (transdisciplinary work) continuously interwoven into the program
- Involvement of the entire ecosystem



$$1 + 1 = 3$$

- Transdisciplinarity places interactions in an integrated system with a social purpose, resulting in a continuously evolving and adapting practice*
- The sum of transdisciplinary collaboration is more than can be explained by the addition of its parts

*McPhee et al, 2018.

Better health through less health care

How do we set a
'stable unhealthy system' in motion?

Many societal health problems are converging

Currently,
>50% overweight,
>25% mental illness
(The Netherlands)

Currently
10+ million Dutch
people with
chronic
disease

Currently,
3+million Dutch
employees with
vulnerable
labour market
position

Currently,
1.5+ million employees
with burn-out
complaints
(The Netherlands)

Currently,
5.4% of the Dutch
population is at risk of
poverty

By 2060,
1 in 3 people may be
needed in healthcare
(currently 1 in 7)
(The Netherlands)

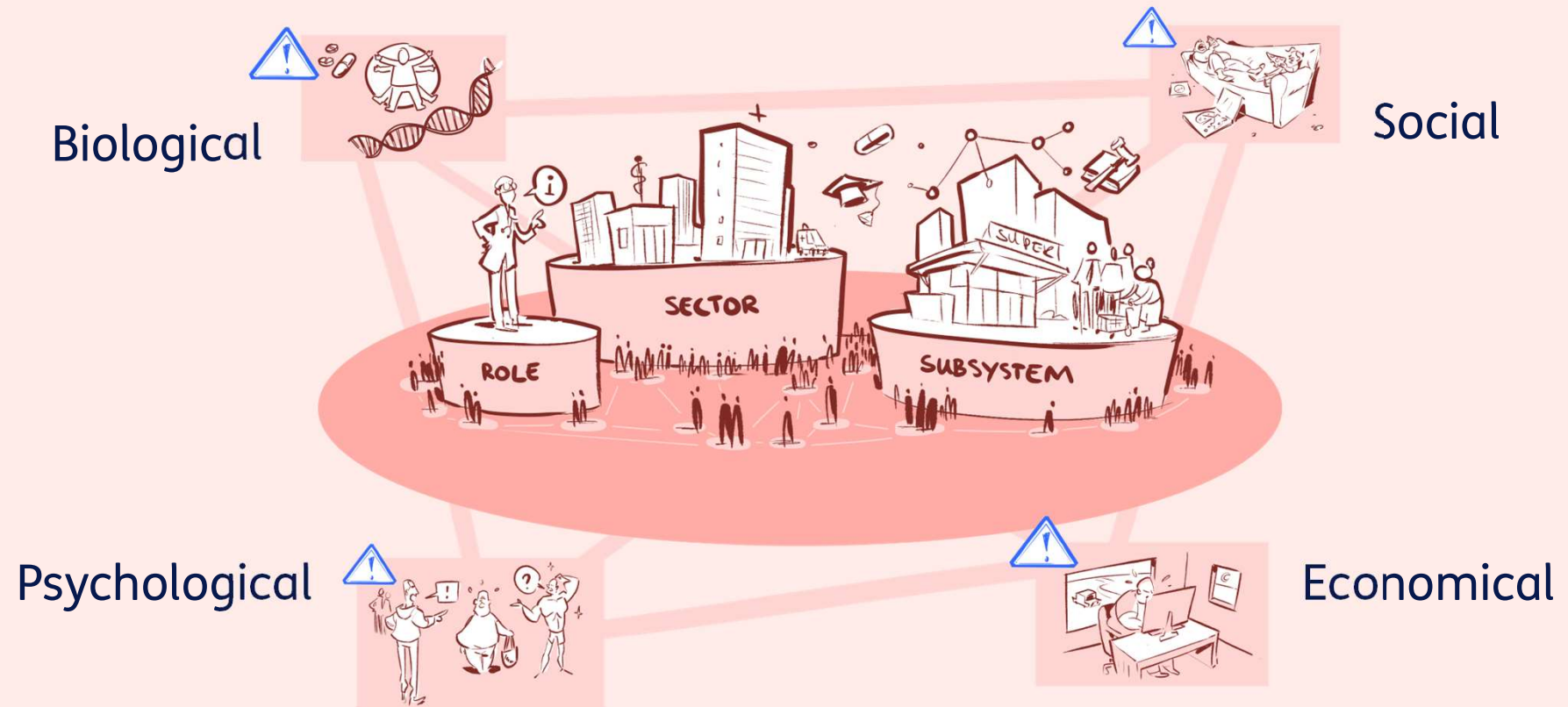
RIVM - <https://www.vzinfo.nl/chronische-aandoeningen-en-multimorbiditeit/leeftijd-en-geslacht>

TNO - [Burn-out gerelateerde klachten opnieuw gestegen | TNO](#)

WRR - <https://www.wrr.nl/adviesprojecten/houdbare-zorg/documenten/rapporten/2021/09/15/kiezen-voor-houdbare-zorg>

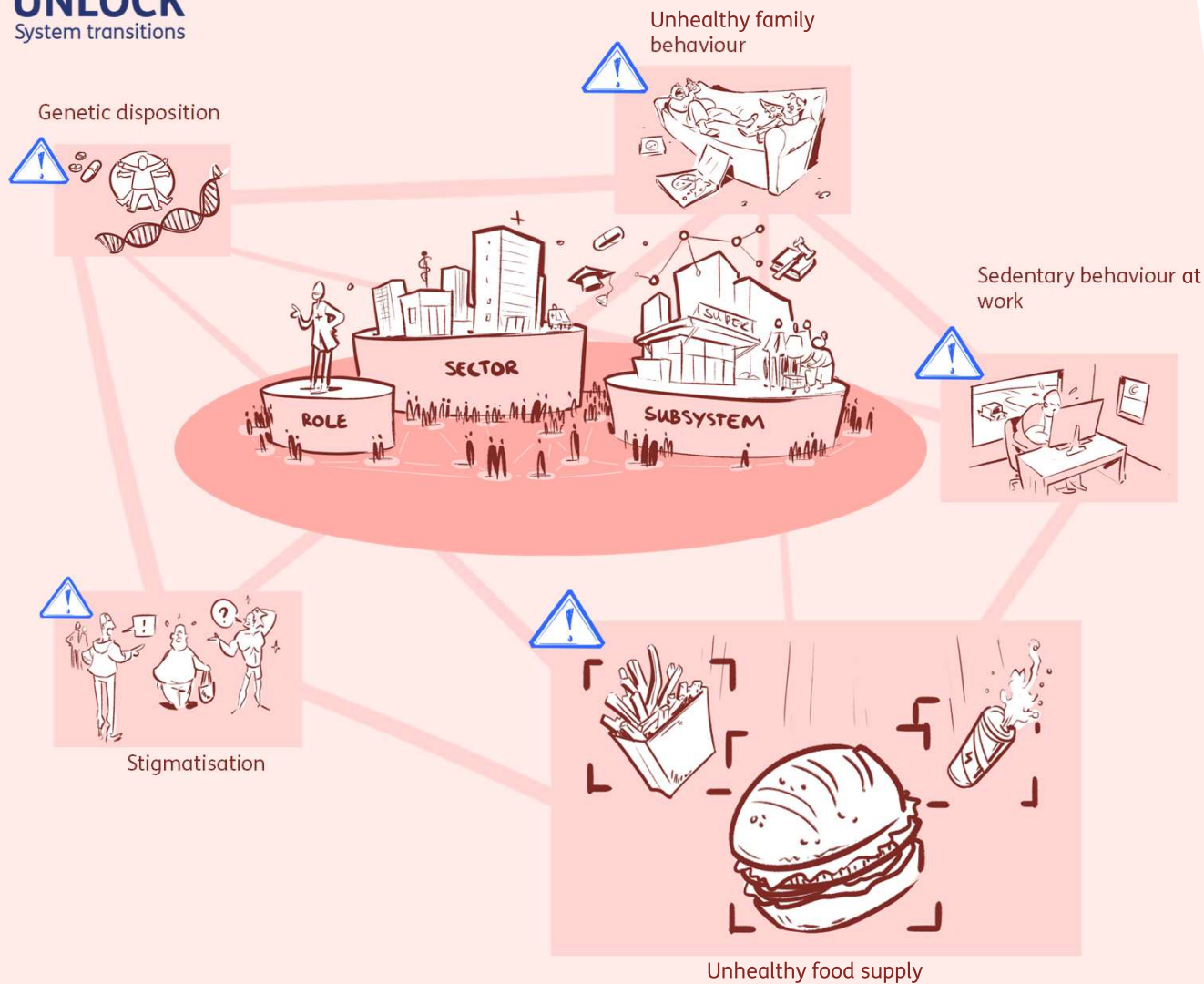
SER - <https://www.ser.nl/-/media/ser/downloads/adviezen/2023/arbovisie-2040-deel-1.pdf>

Nested systems



UNLOCK

System transitions



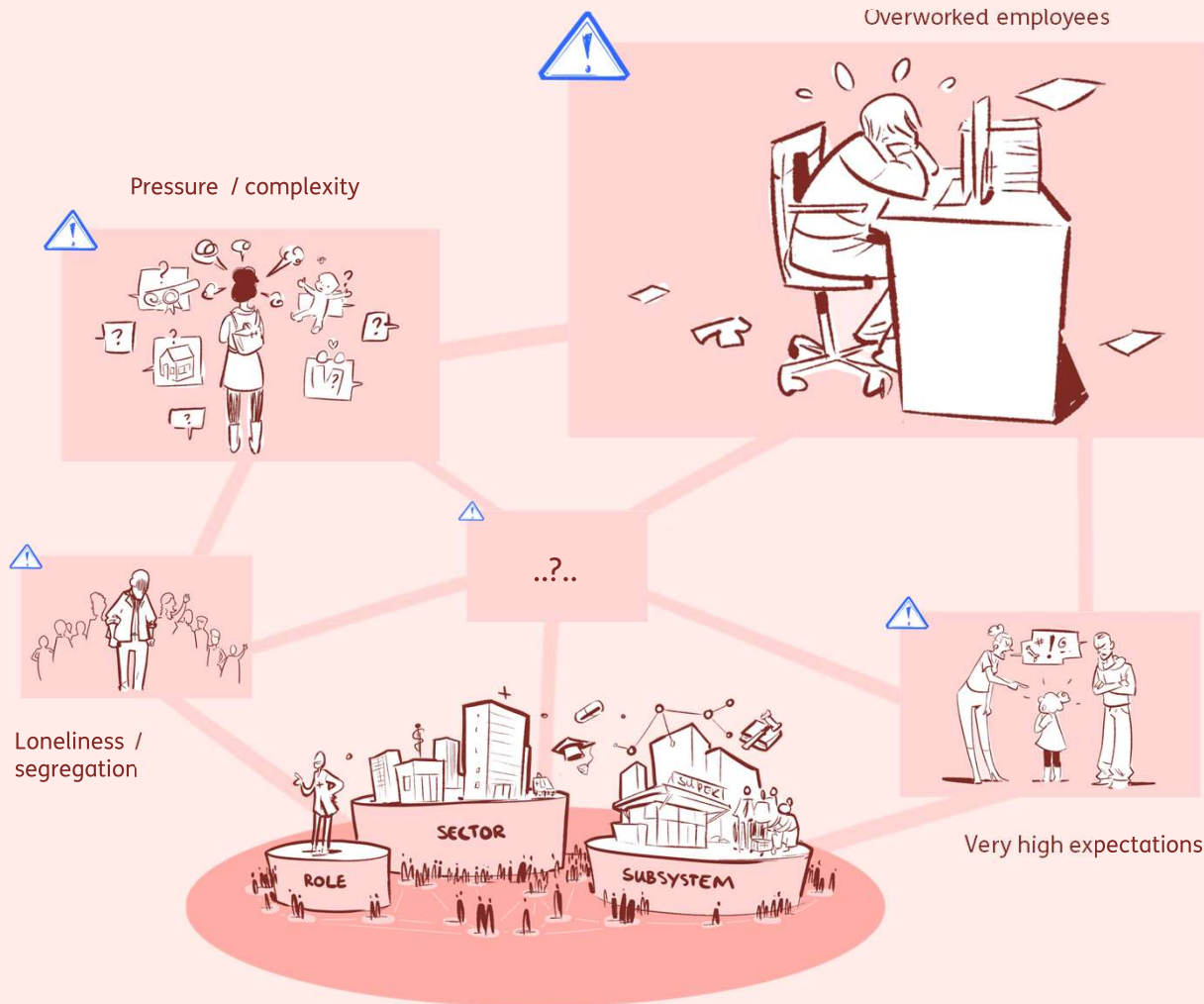
‘Obesogenic’ society

Obesity, a complex and multifactorial disease and a ‘gateway’ to >200 other diseases.

“Is being fat your own fault?”

No, many factors are interdependent driving the system towards

“an unhealthy stable state”



Burn-out, a collective problem?

Again, many factors are
interdependent driving the
system towards
“an unhealthy stable state”

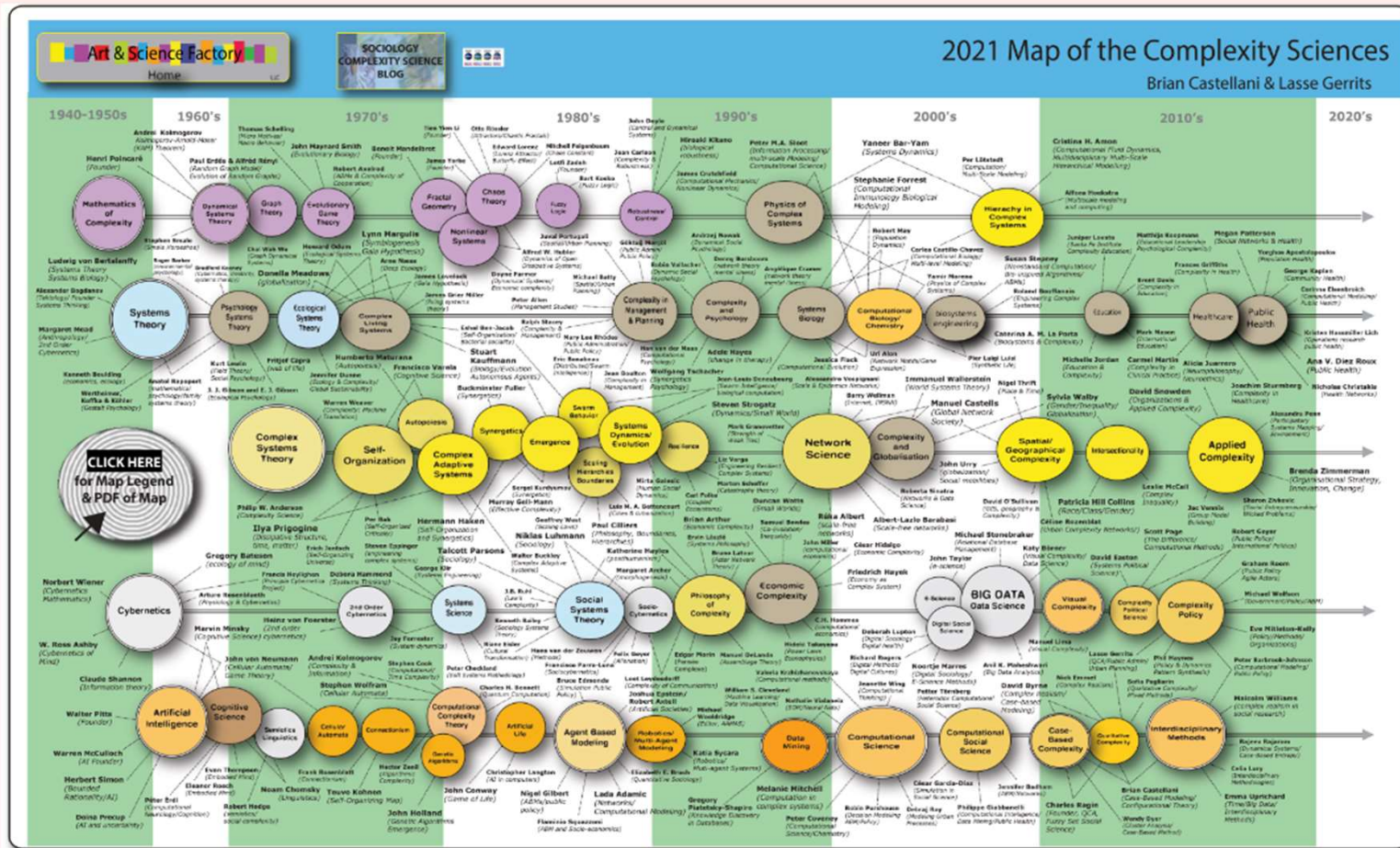


Leading question

“How do we transition towards a society with a focus on prevention and sustainable health”

A case study into

1. System thinking
2. System analysis
3. System transition



Castellani, Brian (2018) "Map of the Complexity Sciences." Art & Science
https://www.art-sciencefactory.com/complexity-map_feb09.html



If Russ Ackoff had given a TED Talk... (youtube.com) ;
Capra and Luisi, The systems View of Life; 2014 Cambridge Univ. Press

What is a system?

“ a system consists of multiple elements of which the whole cannot be divided into separate parts without losing its purpose ”

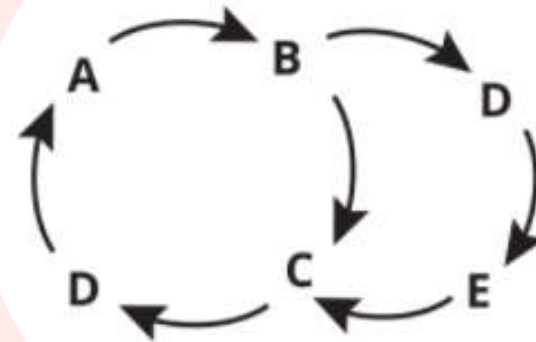
“ a system is not the sum of the behaviour of its separate parts, it is the product of their interactions ”

Linear



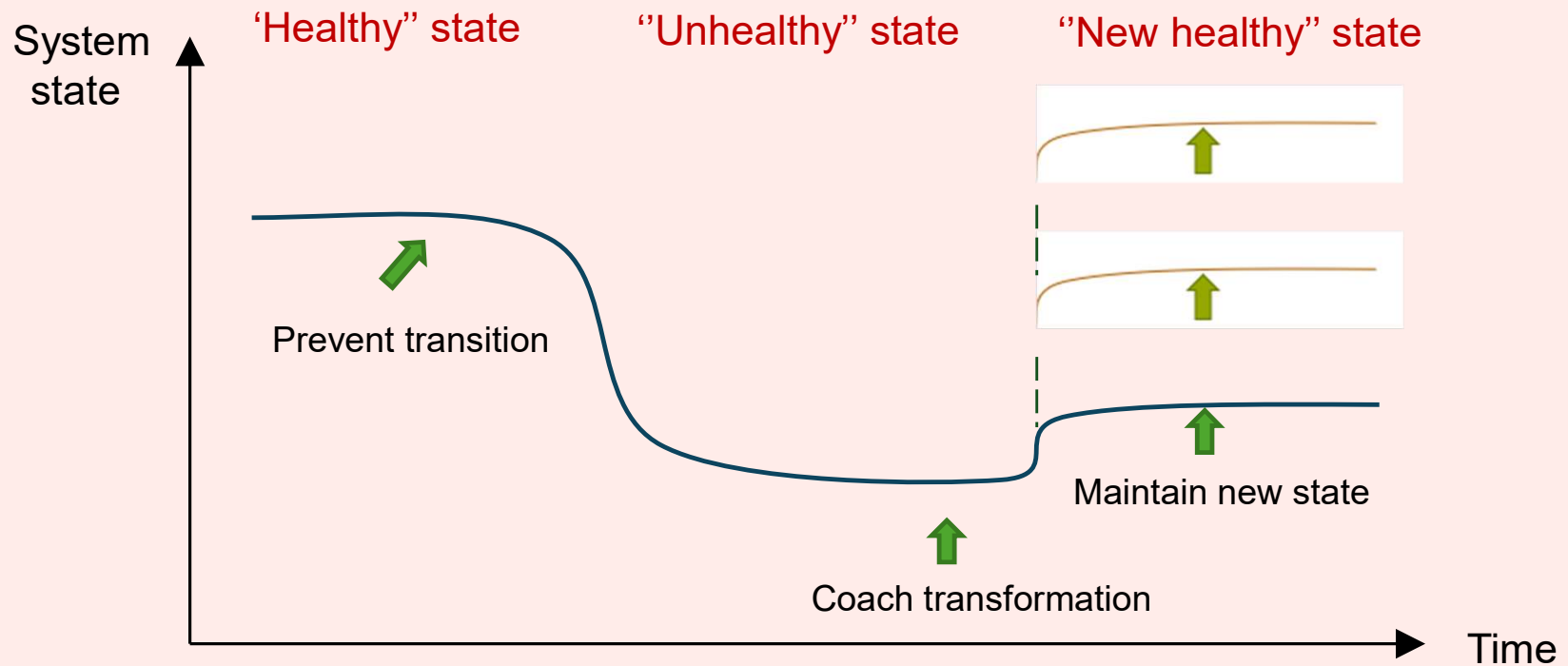
Circular

$A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow D$



Complex systems

non-linear, self-organisation, transitions

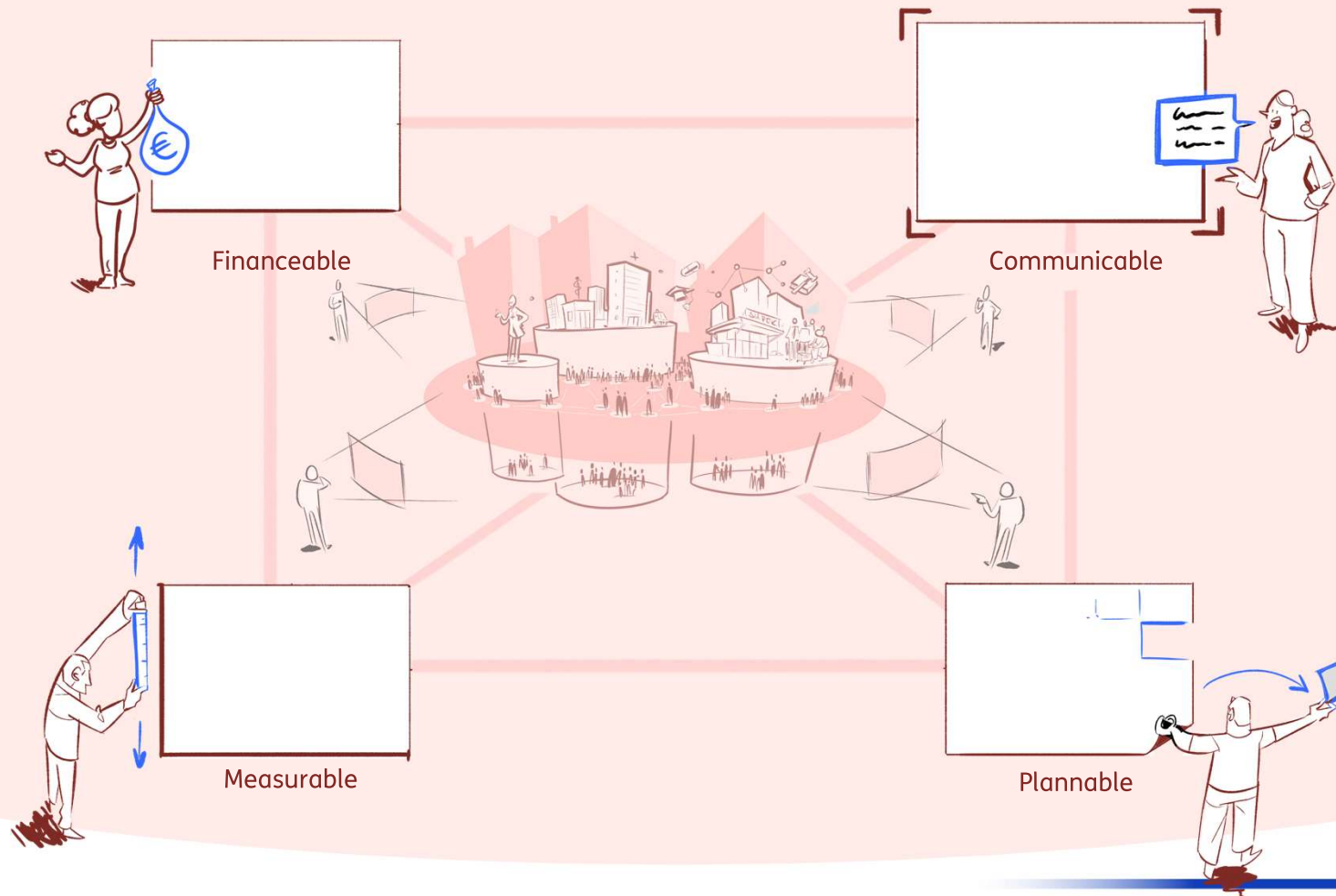


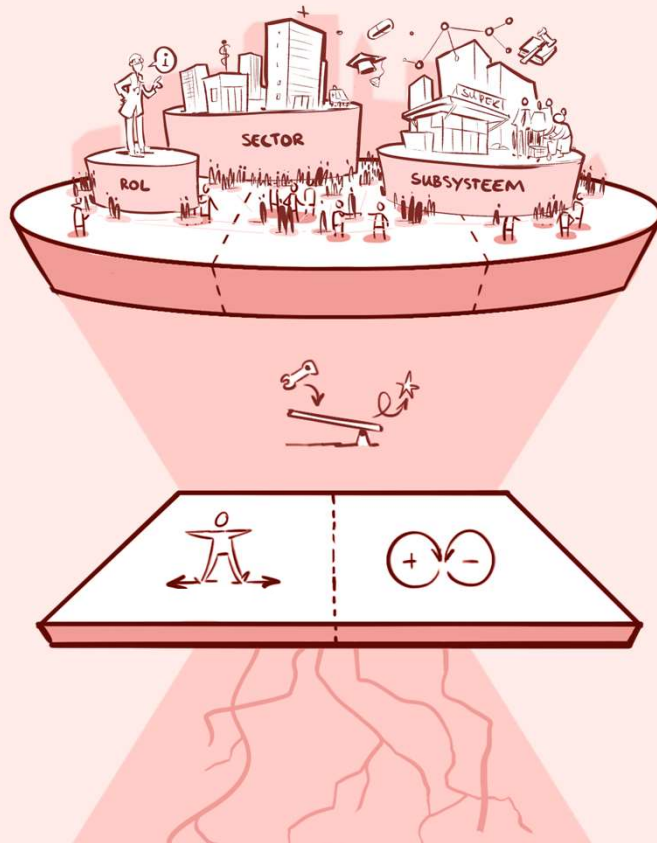
[vWietmarschen, Wortelboer, vdGreef, JClInEval. 2016](#)

Many silos, many perspectives



Thinking in healthcare 'products'





Are there any
paradoxical
tension fields?

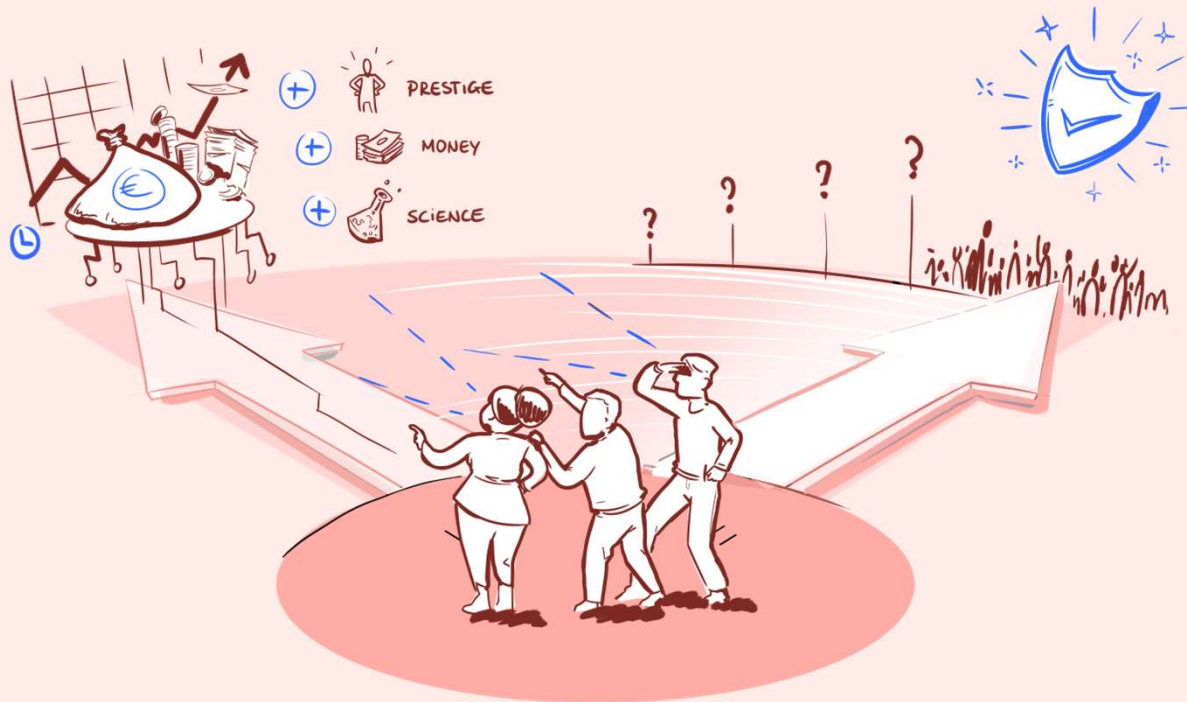
Are there any
dysfunctional
patterns?

What are the root causes
based on e.g. mindsets,
cultural paradigms,
worldviews?

**What do we see
below the
surface?**

Successful in healthcare

Not successful in prevention



System archetype:
an ingrained, dysfunctional
behavior or pattern of the
system that hinders the system
to improve

Dysfunctional patterns:

Example:

“Success to the successful”
More care results in more
care



Paradox:
an apparent contradiction that
sheds light on possible
solutions

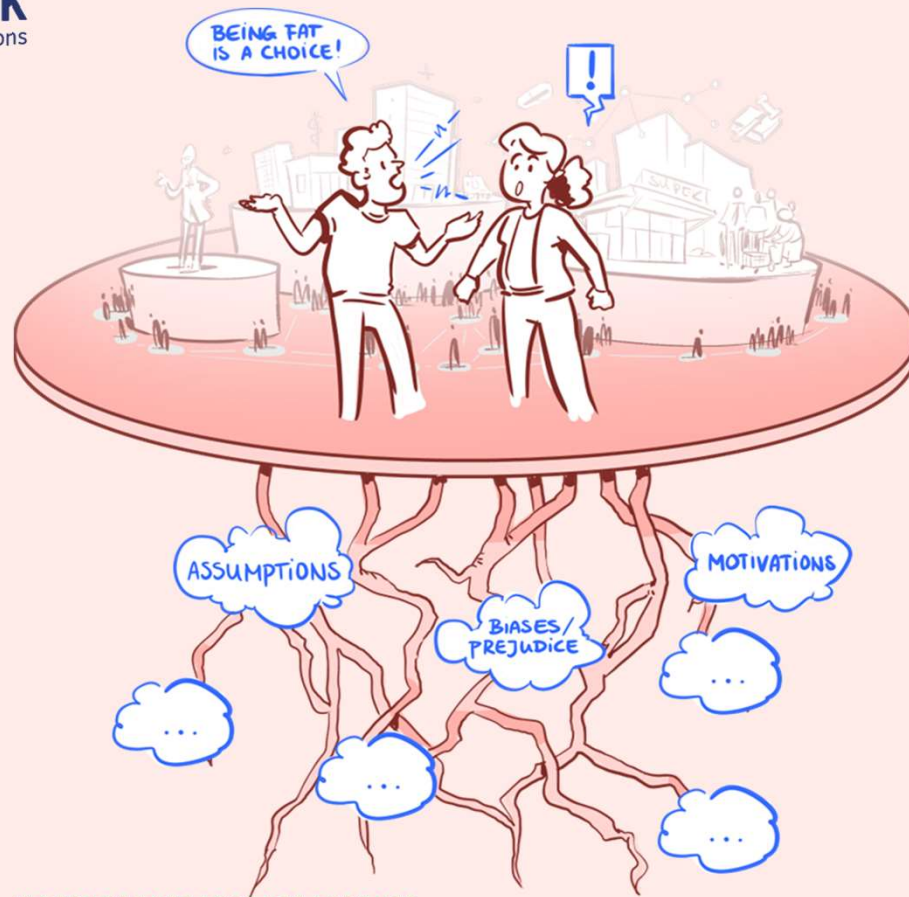
Paradoxical tensions:

Example:
“Better health through less care”

Historically, the developed approach in healthcare is to treat visible symptoms and ‘repair damage’

But ..., for lifestyle complex diseases this approach is no longer effective.

We are in need of measures outside of health care!



Root cause:

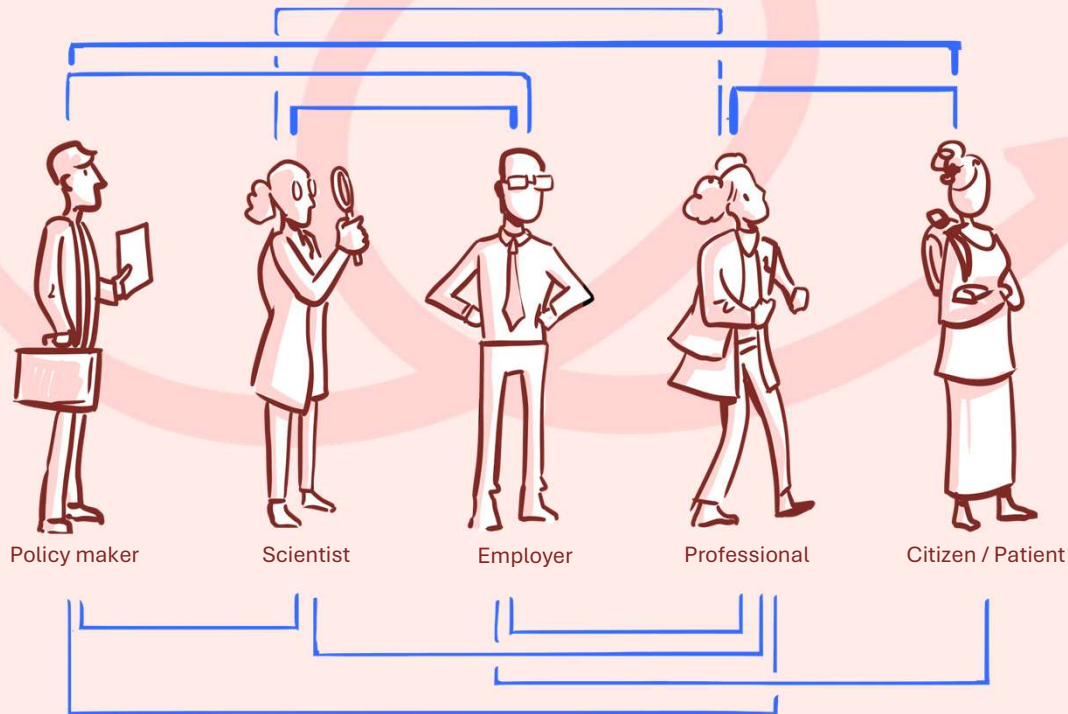
Deeply rooted causes due to mental models such as mindsets, cultural practices and worldviews

Root causes

Root causes reinforce (dys)functional patterns and paradoxes.

Example:

People are naturally empathetic and focused on short-term solutions. Most people like to do something good ... However, if this mindset leads to problems, tackling 'root causes' is necessary.



System thinking:

A system has no clear input or output.
Every change affects the entire system.
The interactions determine the outcome .

From linear thinking towards system thinking

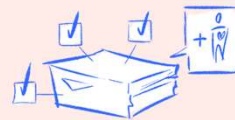
Some essentials

- Explore! every element in the system has an effect on the whole.
- What is your role? Relationships between the parts determine the outcome
- Not one party is in control, the system organizes itself
- Evolutionary systemic study designs (instead of controlled)
- New scientific methods needed focusing on guidance and effectiveness

System transition routes

System transition I:
Balance money and attention
for prevention and care.

Towards **regulation focusing on
health and wellbeing**



Towards health as a **collective
interest and responsibility**



Towards
being fit before treatment



Towards a **healthier and resilient society**



Towards **appropriate
prevention for the right
person**



Towards a **healthier living
environment**



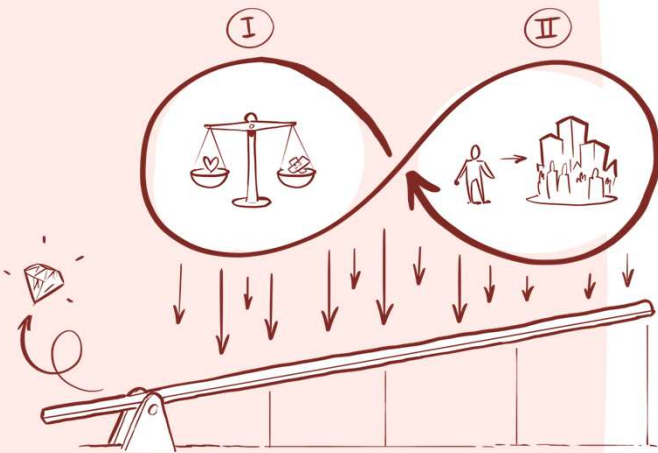
Towards **the embedding of
systems science**



System transition II:
All take responsibility to maintain
health and wellbeing

Towards action perspectives

Example: Balance money and attention for prevention and care



1. Health & Wellbeing is a collective responsibility, which does not belong to the private market
2. See unhealthy behaviour as a symptom of societal problems instead of an individual issue.
2. Shape prevention from the need of every citizen, employee or employer, instead of fitting into existing supply.
3. Science must reinvent itself to give prevention and collective care at least the same amount of attention and creativity as the medical domain.



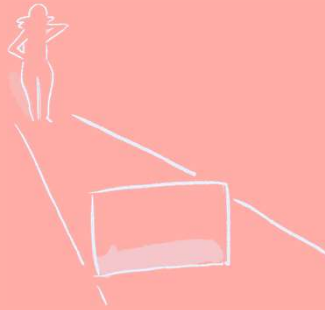
Start tomorrow!

Eg. Policy makers can already start with, e.g.

- Focus on health in all policies, crossing domains
- Start societal discussion on a working definition what is “Right to health”
- Support long term programs removing barriers, and stimulate preventative health initiatives
- Facilitate shaping trans-domain data-infrastructures and learning using systems science
- Boost local initiatives, facilitate co-creation and exploration
- Be aware and take care of every (side) effect for all elements within the system

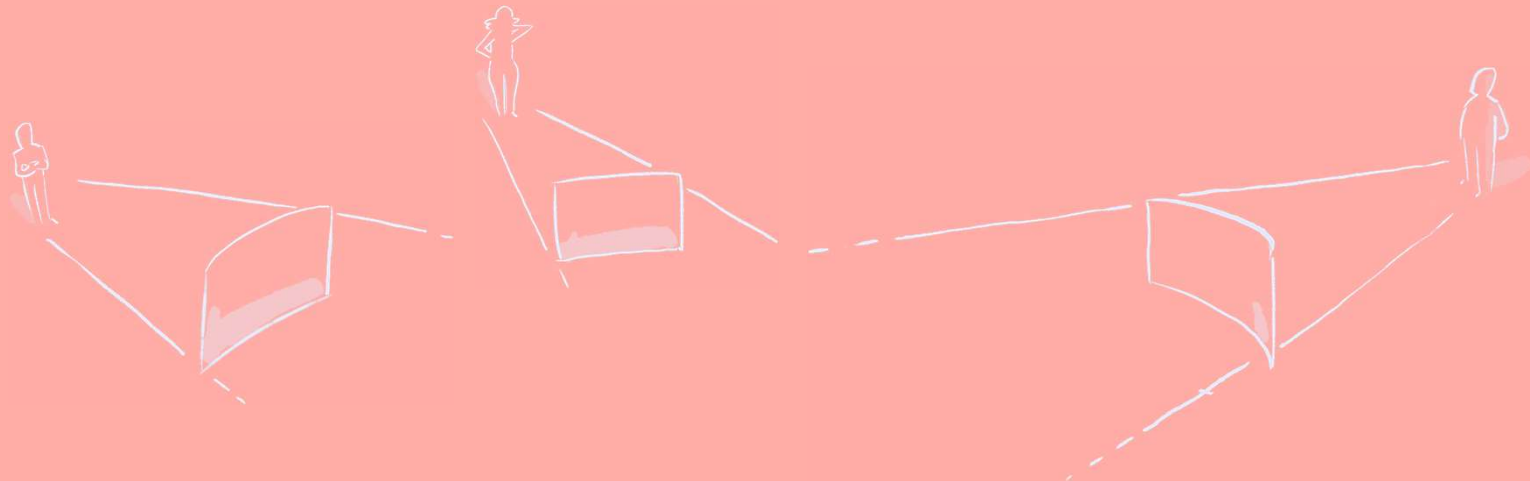
Eg. Scientists can already start with, e.g.

- Embrace systems thinking and transdisciplinary working
- Put more attention on systems science towards prevention and collective care from a systems view of life



“A change in purpose changes the behavior in a system profoundly, even if every element and interconnection remains the same.”

- Donella Meadows -



Thank you for your attention

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16-07-2024

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